

L 11110-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042065

in the atmosphere. ¹²Two models of a device for measuring liquid water were designed: one for use with Li-2 aircraft and single-engine planes of the CSS-13 or Yak-12 type. The article also describes devices used for cloud seeding designed by the Rocket Sounding Division of the Institute. They include a device for ejecting reagents from a balloon, a "condensation grenade" (i.e. an explosive charge suspended from the balloon), a device for ejecting small charges from CSS-13 aircraft, and a RASKO-1 rocket used to introduce a catalytic substance (gunpowder-silver iodide mixture) into fully developed thunderstorms and hail clouds (see Figs. 1-3 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 19 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad aerologii PIHM (Aerological Division, PIHM);
Pracownia rakietowych sondowan atmosfery PIHM (Atmospheric Rocket
Sounding Workshop, PIHM)

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Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042065
L 11440-65

ENCLOSURE: 01

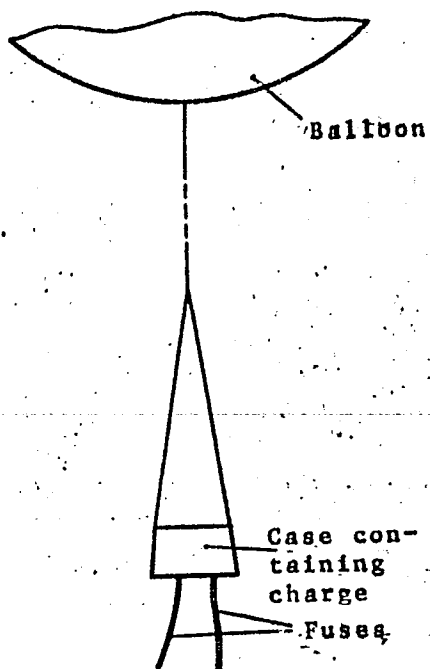


Fig. 1. Explosive charge suspended from balloon

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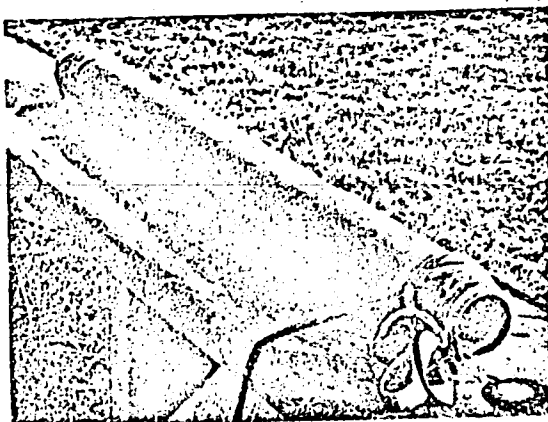


Fig. 2. Device for ejecting
small charges from CSS-13
aircraft

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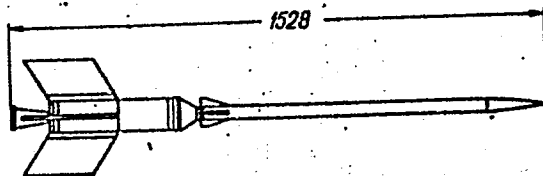


Fig. 3. RASCO-1 rocket in the ejector

Card 5/5

STRAUCH, J

Production of reducing preparations from whey, fruit juices, and sugar solutions, and their application in food technology. E. Pijanowski, J. Strauch, K. Myszkowska, and S. Deptula (*Bull. Acad. polon. Sci. Ser. B*, 1953, 1, 79-82).—Strong reducing agents can be produced in solutions of rennet whey, apple and strawberry juices, and pure invert sugar, by treating 10–200 ml. portions with 20% NaOH (1 g. hexose requires 0.4 g. of NaOH) at 85–90° for 10–15 min. Addition of 0.1–0.3% "reductone," obtained from 60% invert sugar solution, shows good antioxidant properties when added to butter, with little change in flavour. Poor results were obtained in fruit juices and dried fruit, and when the product was used as a bactericidal agent.

G. R. WHALLEY.

STRAUCH, J.

Production of reducing preparations from whey, fruit juices, and sugar solutions and their application in food technology. E. Pijanowski, J. Strauch, K. Myszkowska, and S. Deptula (Zakład Technol. Żywności SGGW, Warsaw). *Przemysł Spożywczy* 7, 316-28 (1953).—Heating for 10-15 min. at temps. of 65-90° and strict control of the amt. of alkali resulted in the highest reducing powers for the neutralized preps. About 0.4 g. of NaOH was required for each g. of whey. The various preps. obtained (pure whey, whey plus sugar, apple or strawberry juice plus sugar, etc.) had invert sugar solns. with reducing powers of 5-40 ml. of 0.1N I/10 ml., the highest value corresponding to 80% invert-sugar solns. The oxidation-reduction potentials were slightly neg. at pH 5-6. Heating of the sugars with all OH enolized 11-12% of the total amt. of treated sugars (as shown by the direct I titration). About 75% of the added alkali was bound to the acids formed during heating, and the equiv. of 15% of the bound alkali is recovered in the form of the salts of acetic and formic acids. Good preps. showed strong and permanent anti-oxidative action when added to butter either during the churning, or even better, in the proportion of 0.1-0.2% to the cream just before churning. At this concn. the rather unpleasant odor and remains of the prep. was not evident, while the material was prevented from peroxide formation. Higher concns. of the prep. caused peroxide formation and a rather strong odor. The preps. with the proper amt. of alkali and sugar are good preservatives against rancidity.

STRAUCH, J.

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637.131 : 663.813

Pijanowski E., Strauch J., Myszkowska K., Deptula S. The Production of Reducing Preparations from Whey, Fruit Juice and Sugar, and Application in Food Technology.

"Otrzymywanie preparatów redukujących z serwatki, soków owocowych i cukru oraz ich praktyczne zastosowanie w przemyśle spożywczym". Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy. No. 9, 1953, pp. 316-328, 34 figs., 7 tabs.

Optimum conditions were determined for the preparation of reducing substances from whey, fruit juices and pure sugar solutions. It was observed that the best results were obtained with a temperature of around 85°C, a heating time of 10-15 minutes, and using 0.4 grams of NaOH per gram of sugar (invert). The following determinations were made in the substances obtained: 1) reducing capacity, by volumetric analysis with a n/10 solution of iodine; 2) oxide reducing potential; 3) pH; 4) reducing capacity in the presence of various copper reagents; 5) total and volatile acidity. The results obtained are presented graphically. Under practical applications the substances showed a strong and permanent antioxidative action in butter. Against lactic acid bacteria, yeast and mould, however, they show a checking action.

STRAUCH, Ludvik
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Dr. Ing.

Affiliation: Main Center for Hygiene (Centralni higijenski zavod), Ljubljana

Source: Belgrade, Narodno zdravlje, No 7-8, 1961, pp 234-235.

Data: "Contribution to the Problems of Research on Viral Biochemistry."

167

Strauh, L.

7

The semimicro chromatographic determination of γ -hexachlorocyclohexane. L. Strauh and M. Baftus. *Anal. Chem.* 23, 269-77 (1951) (in English). *Abstr. Anal. Chem.* 23, 269-77 (1951) (in English). The method presented is faster and simpler than earlier variations (C.A. 43, 9330h; 44, 6824c; 45, 2371c). The γ -isomer is sepd. in a semimicro column and its labile Cl detd. by potentiometric titration. Study of silica gel preps. shows optimal results are obtained with 10% aq. solns. for artificial mixts. and with 0.5% aq. solns. for crude products. The most suitable petr. ether for development is obtained by fractionation of ordinary gasoline. The fraction distg. at 30-70° and conng. 11% olefin is used. In a graduate add distd. water to 70 ml. of silica gel (4900 mesh per sq. cm.) to make 1 L., shake, allow to settle 15 min., decant, repeat, filter, dry at 125° to const. wt., and store in desiccator. Weigh out 18 g. of gel, add 1.2 ml. distd. water, and shake until cool. Use a column 21 cm. long and 1.4 cm. in diam. with a 3-way stopcock, solvent reservoir, N for pressure, and a cotton plug covered with a filter-paper disk. Add petr. ether to cover the disk. Mix gel with 30 ml. petr. ether, add to column, allow to settle, pack to height of 14 cm. with N, let solvent drain, and cover gel column with filter-paper disk. Weigh out 50 mg. of pulverized, crude sample in a test tube, add 1.5 ml. petr. ether, heat until mostly dissolved, break tube in top of column, wash with 2 ml. solvent, fill all but 2 cm. with solvent, connect reservoir, and adjust flow to 4 ml. per min. with N. These

fractions are obtained: I, 110-120 ml., octachlorocyclohexane and heptachlorocyclohexane; II, 160-250 ml., α -hexachlorocyclohexane; III, 300-425 ml., γ -hexachlorocyclohexane; and IV, >460 ml., heptachlorocyclohexane and β -hexachlorocyclohexane. Identify the fractions by evapg. a few drops and observing the crystals under a microscope. Evap. desired fraction in a bath of <30°, add 10 ml. 0.5N alc.-KOH, reflux 10 min., neutralize to pH 7 with 0.5N HNO₃, evap. to dryness, and dissolve in 80 ml. water. For the chloride detns. Ag electrodes are made from Ag foil welded to Cu wire and are chlorinated by dipping in 5% NaCl and connecting to a lead storage battery. The voltage is raised until H appears on the Pt electrode (1.8 v., 0.3 ma.). At const. voltage the current drops to 0.02 ma. in 20-30 min. The 2 electrodes are then short circuited for a while in the titration app. To titrate, 0.05N AgNO₃ is added in 0.1-ml. portions. The cathode is a Pt wire. The titration is a modification of the method of Marlowe (C.A. 22, 740). This chromatographic method is faster and more precise than other methods, although the amt. of sample is reduced 20-30 times.

J. R. Miller

STRAUCH, L.

STRAUCH, L.; The veronal buffer, its buffer capacity and applicableness in paper electrophoresis. p. 25.

Vol 2, no. 2, Apr./June 1955

VESTNIK BULLETIN
SCIENCE
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March, 1957

186. A new semi-micro method for determining nitrogen in coal. M. Dermelj and L. Strauch (Chem. Inst. "Boris Kidric," Slovenian Acad. Sci. and Arts, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Vestn. Slov. Kem. Društva*, 1956, 2 (3-4), 11-12. — The use of MnO_2 (Lange and Winzen, *Glückauf*, 1953, 89, 24) as a catalyst for the estimation of N in coal by the Kjeldahl method is not recommended. Excess of MnO_2 oxidizes NH_3 to N_2 and too little fails to destroy all the organic matter. Good results are obtained with a K_2SO_4 - HgSO_4 -Se (180:4:0.8) catalyst. The sample (0.1 g) and catalyst (9 g) are boiled with H_2SO_4 (8 ml) until clear (≈ 15 min) and then for a further 10 min. The soln. is cooled and diluted to a vol. of 50 to 100 ml, 24 ml of a soln. containing 360 g of NaOH and 15 g of As_2S_3 per litre is added, and the NH_3 is steam-distilled for 12 min. into a mixture of 24 ml of H_2O , 10 ml of saturated H_2BO_3 soln. and 8 drops of indicator (12 mg of methylene blue and 7 mg of methyl red in 100 ml of 95% alcohol). The cold distillate is titrated with 0.02 N H_2SO_4 to a violet colour. There is no blank correction, and an accuracy within $\pm 0.01\%$ of N is easily attained.

A. H. DENSHAM

STRAUCH, L.

Effects of flow due to evaporation in paper electrophoresis
in a moist chamber. L. Strauch and V. Kádár (Kém.
oszt., "Boris Kidric," Ljubljana). Bull. int. Conf. Acad.
RPP Yugoslavia 2, 69 (1959) (in German).—In paper electrophoresis of albumin exts. plots representing buffer salt concn.
vs. band lengths gave sym. curves characterized by a max.
in the middle of each curve, the width of which depended on
the initial concn. of the buffer salt. The shape of these
curves confirms the view of Pekar (C.A. 48, 12507i; 49,
7225i), that the rate of diffusion of a charged particle is the
result both of the electrophoretic velocity and of flow due to
evapn. N. Plavšić

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STRAUCH, L

Med

The paper electrophoresis of proteins from hog hypophysis. K. Andreš and L. Strauch (Chem. Inst. "Boris Kidrič," Ljubljana). *Bull. sci., Conseil acad., RPP Yugoslav.* 2, 100(1950)(in German).—The paper electrophoresis of hypophysis exts. was carried out at different pH values for 2–3 hrs. on a Schleicher-Schüll 2043a paper (strips 2 × 30 cm.). The intensity of the elec. field was 10 v./cm. The strips were clamped in the app., sprayed with the buffer and left for one hr. in the wet chamber. Hypophysis (0.1 g.) was dried with acetone, ground, treated with 2 ml. of buffer, centrifuged, and 0.02 ml. of the ext. was placed in the middle of the paper strip or 3 cm. from the end of electrodes. The largest no. of fractions was obtained when the starting point was in the middle of the paper strip. The fractions were developed with the standard reagents used in the paper chromatography of amino acids and proteins.

D. Fleš

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STRAUCH, L.

Med

✓ Paper electrophoresis of conjugated steroids. K. Andreć and L. Strauch (Chem. Inst. "Boris Kidrič," Ljubljana). *Bull. ser. Conseil acad. RPF Yougoslav.* 2, 101-2 (1956) (in German).—The ext. of urine of pregnant women prepd. according to Edwards, *et al.* (C.A. 49, 12578k) (0.02 ml., corresponding to 200 ml. of urine) was placed on the paper (Schleicher-Schüll 2043a paper), sprayed with the buffer, and left for one hr. in the app. Strips 2 X 30 cm. were used for one-dimensional and 30 X 30 cm. for two-dimensional electrophoresis. The intensity of the elec. field was 10 v./cm. The best sepn. was at a pH 7, during 3 hrs. when the starting point was 8 cm. from the cathode. Fifteen fractions with blue, green, yellow, and violet fluorescence were detected in ultraviolet light. The fractions were eluted with MeOH, the solvent was evapd., the residue hydrolyzed with HCl, extd. with Et₂O, solvent evapd., and the cryst. residue analyzed according to the Cohen and Bates method (C.A. 45, 4291c). Sodium estriol glucuronate, sodium pregnanediol glucuronate, and sodium dehydroisoandrosterone sulfate were used as reference compounds and developed with SnCl₄ at 60°.

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STRAUCH, L.

Free / A new semimicro-Kjeldahl method for the determination of nitrogen in coals. M. Dermelj and L. Strauch (Kem. inst. "Boris Kidrič", Ljubljana). *Bull. Akad. Conseil acad. RPF Yougoslav.* 2, 104-5 (1956) (in German).—The method of Lange and Winzen (*C.A.* 47, 8987a) gives correct results only if a precise amt. of MnO_2 is used in the decompn. of the sample, and requires a prolonged decompn. because of the low decompn. temp. (320°) specified. This method was modified, therefore, by eliminating the addn. of MnO_2 and changing the catalyst mixt. compn. accordingly, and by finding the optimum temp. of decompn. Procedure: mix 0.1 g. of air-dry, sieved (DIN-sieve No. 1171), coal sample with 9 g. of a catalyst mixt. prepd. by mixing K_2SO_4 160 g., $HgSO_4$ 4 g., and Se 0.8 g. Add 8 ml. of concd. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.80) and boil slightly in a Kjeldahl flask until the mixt. clears up, then continue boiling for 10 min., and leave to cool. Dil. the liquid to 50-100 ml., connect the decompn. flask to a steam diam. app., and add 34 ml. of a soln. prepd. by mixing NaOH 360 g. and $Na_2S \cdot 9H_2O$ 15 g. in 1 l. H_2O . For 12 min. collect the escaping NH_3 in a flask contg. 25 ml. H_2O , 10 ml. of a satd. H_3BO_3 soln., and 8 drops of a mixed indicator (12 g. methylene blue and 7 g. methyl red in 100 ml. 98% alc.), and titrate with 0.02N H_2SO_4 to a violet color. —N. Plavšić

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STRAUCH, L.

1560. Micro-method for Kjeldahl determination of nitrogen in coal. M. Bernelli and L. Strauch (Chem. Inst., "B. Kidric" Acad., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. Sci. Yugosl.*, 1956, 3 (1), 6-7 (in German).—The air-dried ground sample (100 mesh per cm) (5 to 100 mg) is weighed into a digestion flask with 1 g of a mixture of K_2SO_4 , $HgSO_4$, and Se (188:4:0.8). H_2SO_4 (2 ml) is added and the mixture is boiled gently until particles are no longer visible. After further heating for 20 to 30 min. to complete the conversion of N into NH_4 , alkali is added and the NH_4 is distilled into aq. $H(OH)$, containing methyl red - methylene blue indicator. The distillate is titrated with 0.02 N H_2SO_4 . Results agree well with those by the macro-method and with theoretical results for cystine, etc.

A. R. PEARSON

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STRAUCH, L.

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Glen
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✓ Physicochemical processes in paper electrophoresis. I. Paper electrophoresis in a moist chamber. L. Strauch and K. Andrej (Inst. "Boris Kidric," Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Vestnik Sloven. kemi. društva* 3, 23-41 (1958).—Paper electrophoresis in a moist chamber was studied in several known app., applying both horizontal and vertical paper strips. During electrophoresis, as a result of the Joule heat formed on the paper strip, physicochem. processes take place, having a marked effect on electrophoretic velocity and flow of electrolyte, and inducing the aggregation of buffer salts in the middle of the paper strip, a rise of cond., and weakening of field strength. Further after effects are: coagulation of colloids, increased adsorption, and reduced electrophoretic mobility, which account for the broadening of fractions sepd. in buffer solns. of low concns. To minimize some of these effects the flow of electrolyte at a given temp., cond., field strength, and pH can be controlled by reducing the vol. of the chamber. For a still better sepn., test substances of high or low mobility should be introduced preferably at spots approaching the center or the edges of the paper strips, the location of spots as to either side of the center and edges being governed by the particle charge of the substance. II. Paper electrophoresis between cooling plates. *Ibid.* 127-34.—In electrophoresis with paper strips fixed between cooling plates movement of buffer soln.

STPAUCH L.

APP. EC. R. 5

greatly affects the particle mobility. One reason is the "capillary suction" of buffer by the paper strip, which is independent of the Joule heat formed, but depends on the initial satn. of the strip, on the pore structure of the paper, and on the pressure of the cooling plates. Another reason is the evapn. of liquid from the strip, due to the Joule heat formed. This effect causes an increase of electrolyte concn. and movement of buffer from both electrode vessels to the center of the strip. A 3rd reason is the electroosmotic flow, due to the elec. charge of the paper fibers on the surface of the strip. The latter effect can be eliminated by applying a counteracting hydrostatic pressure during electrophoresis.

N. Pavlic

MT

S. Trauch, L.

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2271. Kjeldahl micro-method for the determination of nitrogen in coal. M. Dermelj and L. Strauch ("Boris Kidric" Inst., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia).—*Mikrochim. Acta*, 1957, (1), 98-102 (in German).—The Kjeldahl micro-method of Bech (cf. *Anal. Abstr.*, 1954, 1, 2953; 1955, 2, 2116) was tested and found to give widely scattered and low results. This is attributed to the use of KMnO_4 as catalyst. A method has been devised for amounts of N from 0.1 to 3.0 mg on coal samples of from 5 to 100 mg. The sample is decomposed with conc. H_2SO_4 with the aid of a catalyst mixture (180 g of K_2SO_4 , 4 g of $\text{Hg}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ and 0.8 g of selenium). The NH_3 is expelled with steam and determined titrimetrically in the usual way. The decomposition time is 4 to 10 min, depending on the type of coal. A reproducibility within $\pm 0.01\%$ is claimed.

D. F. PHILLIPS

dm fra

STRAUCH, L.

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3

Reflectometric determination of electrophoresis strips.
L. Strauch, "J. Stefan" Inst. Reps. (Ljubljana) 4,
175-80 (1957) (in German).—The construction of a new app.
for horizontal paper electrophoresis in a wet chamber is
described. The paper strips are clamped between two
water-cooled surface condensers. This precaution insures
even distribution of the protein fractions in the paper and
makes possible exact detn. by using the reflectometric
method. The app. is also suitable for vertical set-ups.
Lore L. Holmes, 1

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STRAUCH, L.

Evaluation of paper electrophoresis graphs by the use of reflected radiation. In Garman. p. 619.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 8, no. 3/4 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7,
July 1959

Uncl.

~~STRAUCK, T.~~

✓ Utilization of maize plant waste. Hydrolysis and fermentation. M. Blinc and T. Strauck (*Vestn. Slovensk. Kemijsk. Društ.*, 1955, 2, 57-67). — Experiments are reported on the hydrolysis and fermentation of leaves, cob leaves, cobs and stalks from maize. Best results are obtained by hydrolysis with a mixture of conc. HCl and a little H_2SO_4 at 4-5°, for times varying from 72 hr. for cob leaves to 96 hr. for stalks. Cob leaves and stalks respectively give the highest (54.8%) and lowest (38.2%) yields of reducible matter. Fermentation of the hydrolysates with an accommodated yeast strain, *Torula utilis* T3, utilized over 90% of reducing material after 72 hr. at 25-30°; the mixed hydrolysates show a yeast coeff. of 56 and a protein coeff. of 23. The yeast, isolated by centrifuging, is of a healthy appearance and contains 40.8% of protein. (From English summary.)

A. B. DENSHAM.

Meek

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Strach, T.

✓ Production of yeast food from wastes of corn by hydrolysis and subsequent fermentation. M. Binc and T. Strach (Kem. inst. "Boris Kidric," Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. sci., Conseil. grad. RPF Yugoslav.* 2, 73-4 (1955) (in German).—Leaves, stalks, cobs, and husks of corn, cut into pieces of 0.5 cm., were hydrolyzed at 4-5, 18-20, and 18° in 38.2% HCl, of which 1 part was used per 10 parts of air-dried plant material. With stalks and cobs the duration of hydrolysis was 96 hrs.; with husks, 48-72 hrs. Addn. of 0.1-0.15 g. of 93.6% H₂SO₄ per 10 g. of material considerably increased the yield of the reducing substance in the hydrolyzate, which was best in case of cobs, amounting to 54.78% (calcd. as glucose). The pH was adjusted to 4.3-5 by addn. of nutritive salts, accommodated *Torula utilis* was added in portions of 250 cc. in an Erlenmeyer flask, and the hydrolyzate was fermented 96 hrs. at 25-30°. One kg. of plant material yielded for leaves, stalks, cobs, and husks, resp., 0.33 and 0.13, 0.31 and 0.12, 0.36 and 0.14, and 0.49 and 0.10 kg. of sugar and yeast, resp. N. Plavšic

(1)

Strauh, T.

CH

✓ Hydrolysis and fermentation of various agricultural and industrial wastes. M. Blinc, B. Hočevan, J. Komar, and T. Strauh (Kem. inšt. "Boris Kidrič", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. sci., Conseil acad. RPF Yugoslav.* 2, 74-8 (1955) (in German).—Progressive hydrolysis of corn wastes (leaves, stems, corncobs, and corncob husks) (I), sunflower wastes (II), and cereal straw (III) with 0.9% H_2SO_4 in an autoclave was made in 12 subsequent stages, each lasting 20 min. Throughout the stages the temp. was progressively increased (135–170°) and the amt. of H_2SO_4 decreased from 200 to 40 ml. per 20 g. of plant material. The resulting hydrolyzates yielded with I, II, and III, 35–65, 38, and 60% of reducing substances. Fermentation of the hydrolyzates, after addn. of phosphate and ammonium salts, with accommodated *Torula utilis* for 18 and 60 hrs., gave with I from 100 kg. of original material 12–15 kg. of pure dry yeast. With II and III 80 and 76%, resp., yeast yields were obtained, the yeast coeffs. being 40 and 50, resp. Fermentation with *T. utilis* of a corn-steep liquor contg. 1.93% albumin and no reducing matter, and of a sulfite waste liquor contg. 2.5–3% reducing matter, yielded in the 1st case after 24, 48, and 72 hrs., 6–7, 11–12, and 14–15 g./l. of yeast contg. 8–9% N (equiv. to 50–7% albumin), while in the 2nd case after 6–12 hrs. the yield of sugar was 70–80%. In the latter case the liquor was neutralized with $Ca(OH)_2$ to pH 8.5 before treatment, decanted, seeded with salts contg. N and P, and the pH adjusted to 4–4.5 with *T. utilis*.

N. Plavšić



Strauch, T.

Propionic acid bacteria as inhibitors in the prevention of ropiness in bread. M. Blinc, S. Klemenec, and T. Strauch (Chem. Inst. "Boris Kidric," Acad. Sci., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Brot. u. Gebäck* 10, 66-8(1950).—Ca(OAc), 0.3-0.5%, when added to yeast or leaven dough was effective in inhibiting ropiness in the baked bread for 8-12 days. Ca propionate, 0.3-0.5%, inhibited ropiness for 3-4 weeks, although mold formation was only slightly reduced. AcOH, 0.3-0.5%, while inhibiting ropiness, was found overly acidifying. Propionic acid, 0.1-0.15%, gave best results, even after 16 days of bread storage. Bacterial cultures, having produced concns. of 1.3-2.5% of propionic acid, were added at 50 ml./kg. of flour and gave excellent results even after 25 days of storage, at which time the test was discontinued owing to other aging effects of the bread. For the inhibition of mold formation, a prepn. contg. 20% dehydroacetic acid in gelatin was brushed onto the oven-hot bread and found highly effective for 7-10 days. E. E.

3

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Wood Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H-24

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17071

Author : Blino, M.; Strauch, T.

Inst : Not given

Title : Derivation of Butanol and Acetone from the Fermentation of Sulfate Liquors

Orig Pub : Nova proizvodnja, 1958, 9, No 1-2, 70-72

Abstract : The fermentation of waste liquor (L) derived from the sulfate treatment of beech wood pulp, was conducted in laboratory employing *C1 acetobutylicum* bacteria, adapted to L. For the reduction of losses encountered in fermentation, L was subjected to the preliminary purification by precipitating with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ at 9pH. For additional nutrition CaCO_3 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ and molasses were added. The

Card 1/2

STRAUF, Ye A.

30

The structure of thin layers of rubber. S. E. Hresler, A. A. Strauf and I. L. Zelmanov. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 4, 895-8(1933).—The layers had a cryst. structure, as indicated by interference rings obtained with an electron beam. The intensity distribution was calcd. L. G.

ASAC METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STRAUF, Ye A.

The recrystallization of dispersed quartz. S. E. Breaker, E. A. Strauf and I. L. Zelmanov. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 6, 809-10(1933).—A film of amorphous quartz formed by condensation of the vapor recrystallizes at about 400° as compared with 1000° for the recrystn. of quartz glass. Louis Goldman 6

ASACSLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STRAUF, Ye. A.

STRAUF, Ye. A., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk (Leningrad).

Methods for the production of fast particles. Fiz.v shkole 7 no.1:
26-44 '47. (MLBA 6:11)
(Particle accelerators)

DEGUTIS, Yu.; STRAUKAS, I.

Synthesis of m-[di(2-chloroethyl)amino]-O-methyl-D,L-tyrosine.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1255-1259 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tyrosine)

DEGUTIS, Yu.; STRAUKAS, I.

Cytoactive alkoxy and hydroxy amino acids. Part 2: Synthesis of
 β -(5[di(2-chloroethyl)amino]-2-methoxyphenyl}- α -D,L-alanine.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3810-3812 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskii institut i Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

STRAUKAS, I.I. [Straukas, J.]; DYAGUTIS, Yu.A. [Degutis, J.]

Cytoactive alkoxy- and hydroxyamino acids. Part 4: Synthesis of α -3-[di(2-chloroethyl)amino]-4-methoxybenzylcapronic acid. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:47-53 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR i Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskij institut. Submitted April 17, 1965.

MARINESCU, Nicolae, prof. ing.; ENEEA, Barbu, ing.; STRAULE, Dinu, ing.;
IONESCU, Liviu, ing.

Improvement of the transmission equivalent of the telephone sets made
in Rumania. Telecomunicatii 7 no.2:65-69 Mr-Ap '63.

STRAUMAL, B. P.

27829. Straumal, B. P. O Khlokovom semenovodstve. Sots. Sel. khoz-vo
uzbekistona, 1949, No. 2, s. 43-50

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

STRAUMAL, B. P.

Cotton

Crossing different varieties of cotton. Khlopkovodstvo no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

DADABAYEV, A.D., akademik, glavnyy red.; KANASH, S.S., akademik, zamestitel' glavnogo red.; UCHEVATKIN, P.I., otv.red.; AVTONOMOV, A.I., red.; ALEKSANDROV, A.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; ARUTYUNOVA, L.G., kand.biol.nauk, red.; VELIYEV, I.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KASSIRSKIY, A.A., red.; KRASICHKOV, I.P., akademik, red.; MAKSIMENKO, I.K., akademik, red.; MAL'TSEV, A.M., red.; MANNANOV, N.M., akademik, red.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, M.V., akademik, red.; SADYKOV, S.S., red.; STRAUMAL, B.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SHAFRIN, A.N., zasluzhennyy agronom Uzbekskoy SSR, red.; KURANOVA, L.I., red.; MEDOVAR, TS.I., red.; SOROKINA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Materials of the All-Union Conference on Cotton Breeding and the Production of Cottonseed] Materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po selektsii i semenovodstvu khlopchatnika. Tashkent, Uzbekskaya Akad.sel'khoz.nauk, 1960. 383 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po selektsii i semenovodstvu khlopchatnika. 2. Uzbekskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Dadabayev, Mannanov, Mukhamedzhanov). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhoz.nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Kanash). 4. AN UzSSR (for Kanash, Mukhamedzhanov). 5. Chlen-korrespondent Uzbekskoy Akademii sel'skokhoz.nauk (for Uchevatkin). 6. Chleny-korrespondenty AN UzSSR (for Avtonomov, Mal'tsev, Sadykov). 7. AN Tadzh.SSR (for Krasichkov, Maksimenko).

(Cotton breeding--Congresses)

(Cottonseed)

STRAUMAL, B.P.

Breeding cotton for the resistance to wilt. Agrobiologiya
no.2:174-178 Mr-Apr '64. (MEPA 17:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut selektsii i semenovodstva
khlopchatnika, g. Tashkent.

STRAUMANE, L.; VOLBERGS, K., red.; ČAKSS, J., tekhn. red.

[Raising labor productivity on swine farms] Darba raiziguma
celsana cukkopibas fermas. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdev-
nieciba, 1961. 60 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Latvia--Swine) (Latvia--Agriculture--Labor productivity) '

STRAUMANIS, J. (Riga)

Role of civil law protection of collective farm property in further strengthening the collective farm system in Latvia. Vestis Latv ak no.2:31-40 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Ekonomikas instituts. (Latvia--Collective farms)

SOV/137-50-3-6388

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHORS. Straume, I., Gaylitis, M.

TITLE: Nonmetallic Inclusions in Steel Castings of the Riga Railroad-car Plant (RVZ) and the Riga Electric-machinery Plant (REZ)
' Nemetallicheskiye vklyucheniya v stal'nom lit'ye Rizhskogo vagonostroitel'nogo (RVZ) i Rizhskogo elektromashinostroitel'nogo (REZ) zavodov '

PERIODICAL. Tr 3-y Stud nauchno-tekhn konferentsii Pribaltiki i BSSR, Riga, 1958, pp 62-70

ABSTRACT. The content and mineralogical composition of the nonmetallic inclusions in 20L and 30L steels smelted in an acid electric furnace and a basic open-hearth furnace were determined. No relationships between the content of inclusions and the mechanical properties of the steel were brought to light.

T. F.

Card 1/1

I 15041-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6003947

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0118/0122

AUTHOR: Prosvirin, V. I. (Riga); Straume, I. Ya. (Riga)

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain properties of the upper layer of the AG-4V fiberglass reinforced plastic

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, thermoplastic material, tensile strength, durability, surface layer, water absorption

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the properties of the upper layer of the AG-4V fiberglass reinforced plastic after compression greatly differ from those of the inner layer. The upper layer is more durable and moisture proof, these properties being determined by the technological parameters of compression. The greatest strength, thickness of the upper layer and the lowest water absorption of the AG-4V fiberglass reinforced plastics were observed at 130C and pressure of 200 kg/cm². Under these conditions the microstructure of the layer is characterized by the most even glass fiber distribution without cracking and visible disruptions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 11

SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1

UDC: 678:620.170

S/065/62/000/006/003/007
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Feygin, S.A., and Straume, M.K.
TITLE: On the method of estimating costs for petrochemical plants

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.6, 1962, 35-41

TEXT: A method of distribution of expenditure between the products and intermediates of petrochemical industries is described. For products derived from catalytic cracking, stabilized gasoline and its overhead fraction are included among the principal products. Heavy catalytic gas oil is costed in the same way as the feed for the process. The value of dry gas is estimated to be 20% higher than that of liquid boiler fuel or crude oil. For high temperature catalytic cracking the unsaturated hydrocarbons present in the dry gas are also considered as the principal product of the process. The value of saturated hydrocarbons is estimated to be 20% higher than that of crude oil. Light catalytic gas oil is considered as the

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On 11/18/2000
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000" CIA-RDP86-00513R001653510005-5"
E075/E136

principal product only if it is utilized for the production of carbon black. Hydrogen sulphide in the dry gas and overhead fraction is valued separately as source of sulphuric acid. It is proposed that the principal products of the separation of dry gases are hydrogen and ethylene. Propane-propylene fraction is valued according to the cost of the products of separation of the overhead fractions. The value of propane-propylene fraction is estimated to be the same as that of butane-butylene fraction and the value of pentane-amylene fraction the same as that of thermal cracking benzene. For the products resulting from catalytic reforming the authors consider that the valued product should be the total hydrogen-containing gas and not hydrogen only. The authors accept the estimate of Giproftezavod in which the aromatic hydrocarbons are the principal products of the reforming process. The byproducts are valued as follows: motor gasoline as the feed oil; raffinates as the straight-run benzines; polymers as the crude oil. It is recommended that for the production of solid paraffins the principal products should be dewaxed oil and slack-wax. The recommendation of

Card 2/3

ROMANOVSKAYA, O.; SPOLITIS, A.; STRAUNE, O.

Effect of physiologically active substances on the growth
and development of fruit plants. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:
71-76 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

3. Institut biologii AN Latvyskoy SSR.

STRAUMIT, A. Ya.

Speech disorders associated with acute locomotor automatisms.
Nevropat. psikiat., Moskva 20 no.3:39-44 May-June 1951.
(CLML 20:11)

1. Of the Department of Psychiatry (Head -- Prof. V. A.
Gorovoy-Shaltan, Colonel, Medical Corps), Military Medical
Academy.

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.K.; ZACHEPITSKIY, R.A.; STRAUMIT, A.Ya.

Relative importance of various methods in the treatment of neuroses.
Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.24:19-25 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Otdeleniye nevrozov i pogranichnykh sostoyaniy Gosudarstvennogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni
Bekhtereva.

(NEUROSES)

STRAUMIT, A.Ya. (Leningrad)

Dynamics of psychosomatic interrelations in the development of
neuroses with functional disorders of cardiac activity. Trudy
Gos. nauch. issl. psikhoevr. inst. 29 235-245 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

SERAFIN, A.

Franz Schneider (February 5, 1884 - July 17, 1958); an obituary. p. 51.

SERAFIN, A. (Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in strojninstvo Univerze v Ljubljani, Institut za turbotroje v Ljubljani, Drustvo strojnih inženirjev in tehnikov iz Slovenije in Strojna industrija Slovenije.) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Lb, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

STRAUPE, V.P. _____

Treatment of agranulocytosis with penicillin. Vop.pat.krovi k
krovootr. no.63211-215 '61. (MIRA 1633)
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS) (PENICILLIN)

ACC NR: AP7004635

SOURCE CODE: UR/0288/66/000/003/0066/0072

AUTHOR: Zake, M. V.; Straupmane, V. E.

ORG: Power engineering institute, AN Latvian SSR (Institut energetiki, AN Latviyskoy SSR).

TITLE: The effect of solid particle additions on the electric conductivity of high-temperature nitrogen jets

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 66-72

TOPIC TAGS: plasma conductivity, plasma jet, high temperature plasma, *plasma arc, electric conduction*

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of an experimental investigation of high-temperature nitrogen jets containing C, CaU, Cu, Mg, and MgO particles. A nitrogen jet was produced by an arc heater (see Fig. 1). The plasma arc was ignited between two graphite electrodes. In the course of experiments the anode surface was heated to 2000--2500K. Next to the heater was a mixing chamber intended for equalizing the temperature and current pulsations. Inner walls of the chamber were made of graphite which, to reduce thermal losses, were insulated from the cooling walls of the chamber by a layer of MgO powder. A quartz channel with a conductance measuring coil was attached to the mixing chamber. Additions to the nitrogen jet were introduced through an aperture in the cathode or through the mixing chamber. The experiments have

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UDC: 537.311.37:546.17

ACC NR: AP7004635

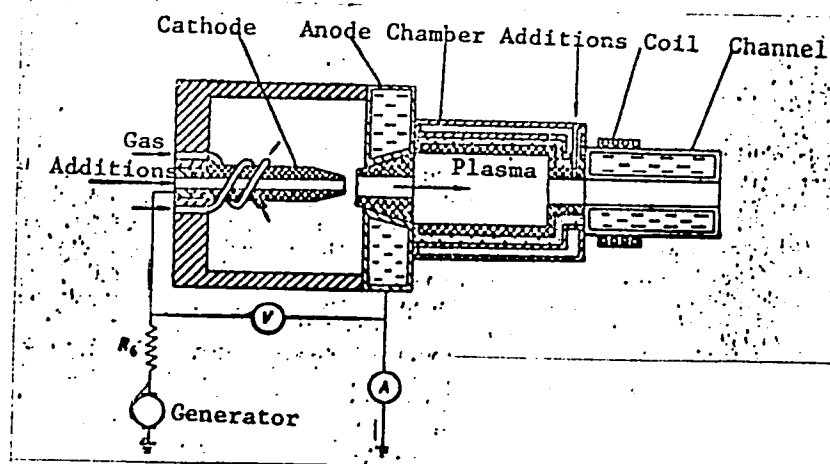


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the plasma arc heater

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ACC NR: AP7004635

shown that at temperatures up to 2800K an addition to the plasma jet of dispersed MgO, CaO and graphite particles does not make it possible to obtain a conductivity higher than that obtained with additions of the same weight concentration of potassium. At temperatures above 2800°K an addition of metallic copper and manganese particles causes no increase in the electric conductivity of the gas. An addition of graphite and manganese particles in the presence of oxygen increases the conductivity; however this conductivity does not exceed that caused by potassium additions. At temperatures up to 2000K or when the copper and manganese particles are rather slowly heated, the particle addition causes an absorption of free electrons emitted by the anode and thus reduces the conductivity. Thermo-electric emission from the surface of the hot anode produces a space charge in the gas and a conductivity higher than that produced by additions of potassium and dispersed particles. A further study is recommended of the electric conductivity of gases to which dispersed particles are added whose dimensions do not exceed 100 Å. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

Straus, A.V.

322

Straus, A. V. On characteristic properties of generalized resolvents. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 82, 209-212 (1952). (Russian)

A continuation of an earlier paper [same Doklady 78, 217-220 (1951); these Rev. 12, 837]. A family R_λ of linear operators on a Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} , whose domain is all of \mathfrak{H} and which depends on the non-real parameter λ is a generalized resolvent of some symmetric operator if and only if (1) for arbitrary λ_0 with $\Im(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ there exists a subspace \mathfrak{L} of \mathfrak{H} with $\overline{R_{\lambda_0}\mathfrak{L}} = \mathfrak{H}$ such that $(R_\lambda - R_{\lambda_0})f = (\lambda - \lambda_0)R_\lambda R_{\lambda_0}f$ for all non-real λ and all f in \mathfrak{L} , and such that $\|R_\lambda \psi\|^2 \leq (\Im(\lambda))^{-1} \cdot (\Im(R_{\lambda_0} \psi, \psi))$ for any λ with $\Im(\lambda) > 0$ and any $\psi \perp [I - (\lambda - \lambda_0)R_{\lambda_0}]\mathfrak{L}$, (2) the nullspace of R_{λ_0} is (0), (3) $R_\lambda = \overline{R_{\lambda}}$, (4) R_λ is a regular operator function of λ in each of the half-planes. R_{λ_0} is a generalized resolvent of a maximal symmetric operator if and only if (2) and (3) hold and for some fixed non-real λ_0 , $R_\lambda - R_{\lambda_0} = (\lambda - \lambda_0)R_\lambda R_{\lambda_0}$ for all non-real λ . Then R_{λ_0} is a generalized resolvent of a self-adjoint operator if these conditions hold and further the null space of $I - (\lambda_0 - \overline{\lambda_0})R_{\lambda_0}$ is (0). B. Crabtree (Durham, N. H.)

smut 1952

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 8

STRAUS, A.V.

Straus A V. On spectral functions of differential operators. 1
 Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Ser. Mat. 19 (1955),
 201-220. (Russian)

I - F/W

Let $l = -DpD + q$, where $D = d/dx$, and p, q are real measurable functions on $(0, \infty)$ satisfying for all $b > 0$

$$\int_0^b |p(x)|^{-1} dx < \infty, \int_0^b |q(x)| dx < \infty.$$

With an appropriate minimal domain in $L^2(0, \infty)$ this l can be viewed as a symmetric quasi-differential operator L which has deficiency index $(1, 1)$ or $(2, 2)$. The author considers the $(1, 1)$ case and gives formulas for all generalized resolutions of the identity $E(\lambda)$ associated with L . This is done by first obtaining formulas for all generalized resolvents of L [using earlier results of the author, same Izv. 18 (1954), 51-86; MR 16, 48], and then applying the Stieltjes inversion formula. The end formulas express $E(\alpha) - E(\beta)$ in terms of a fundamental set for $lu = \lambda u$ and a spectral matrix ρ . These formulas have the same form as the known expressions for the resolutions of the identity corresponding to self-adjoint extensions of L .

E. A. Coddington (Copenhagen).

[Handwritten signature]

STRAUS, B.; DROZD, A.

Use of compressed air in cleaning plants. p. 13.

SLEVARENSTVI. Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncla.

STRALE, B.: DROZD, A.

Cleaning and conditioning of compressed air in foundries. p. 96

SLEVARENSTVI. (Ministersivo tezkeho strojirenstvi a Cheskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro hutnictvi a slevarensivi). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncla.

STRAUS, B.; FROED, A.

Production of compressed air for foundries. p. 253.

SLEVARENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství a Československá vědecká
technická společnost pro hutnictví a slevarenství) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 7, June, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EFAI), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

STRAUS, E.; PROAT, A.

Measuring consumption of compressed air and tests of compressed air distribution system and equipment operated by compressed air in foundries. p. 319.

SLEVARENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství a Československá vědecká technická společnost pro hutnictví a slévárnictví) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.
UNCL

BERKES, P.; STRAUS, B.; FISER, M.

Determination of normal blood protein levels with paper electrophoresis. Acta med. iugosl. 9 no.2-3:206-212 1955.

1. Zavod za klinicku kemiju Farmaceutskog fakulteta
Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, determ.
electrophoresis, filter paper technic. (Ser))

STRAUS, Bozidar, Major m-r ph.

Simple identification technic with test-substances in
two-dimensional filter-paper chromatography. Voj. san. pregl.,
Beogr. 12 no.11-12:643-647 Nov-Dec 55.

1. Zavod za klinicku kemiju Farmaceutskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(CHROMATOGRAPHY,
partition chromatography, two-dimensional spot
identification technic with test-substances. (Ser))

STRAUS, Bozidar, Major m-r ph.

Human hemoglobins. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr, 13 no.7-8:388-394
July-Aug 56.

1. Centralni klinicki laboratorij Vojne bolnice u Zagrebu.
(HEMOGLOBIN,
normal & abnormal (Ser))

STRAUS, Bozidar, Major mr. ph.; ANTAUER, Ladislav, major mr. ph.

Distribution of blood proteins in infection hepatitis. Voj.
san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.9-10:459-463 Sept-Oct 56.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, blood in
blood protein fractions (Ser))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.
distribution of fractions in infect. hepatitis (Ser))

STRAUS, Bozidar, dr

Transaminases. Farmaceut gl Zagreb 20 no.2:65-73 F '64.

1. From the Clinical Laboratory of the Army Hospital,
Zagreb.

STRAUS, C.J., dr.

Tasks of the technical material supply in the German Democratic
Republic. Pod org 17 no.6:283-285 Je '63.

STRAUS, H.

Complex methods of hygiene in investigation of microelements.
Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. 1:3-9 Jan-Mar 55.

1. Candidat in stiinte medicale Institutul de Igiena Cluj.
(PUBLIC HEALTH
methods of investigation of microelements
(EPIDEMIOLOGY
research methods.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Uses. Part I. Water Treatment.
Sewage Waters.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50766

Author : Grosz, E., Straus, H., Giudoreanu, S.

Inst : -

Title : Chlorinators for Microhydrostations.

Orig Pub : Igiena, 1957, 6, No 4, 369-373

Abstract : Given are drawings for two types of auto-
matic chlorinators for chlorination of
free-flowing water. -- N. Turkevitch

Card : 1/1

RUMANIA

SECRET

Under the terms of the 1947 Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Rumania, the Rumanian Government has agreed to permit the United States to maintain a consular presence in Bucharest.

"The United States has been informed that the Rumanian Government is planning to establish a consular presence in Bucharest." (The Rumanian Government has agreed to permit the United States to maintain a consular presence in Bucharest.)

Reference:

SECRET, U. S.

SECRET, U.

SECRET, Rumania

1000

MOGA, A.; VLAICU, R.; MORARIU, G.; POPESCU, T.A.; GALEA, V.; STRAUS, H.

Investigations concerning serum cholesterol levels in areas with endemic thyrotoxic dystrophy. Rev. sci. med. 7 no.1/2:69-74 '62.

1. Member of the Academy of the R.P.R. (for Moga).
(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL) (GOITER)

STRAUS, H.

Investigations of hygiene and public health in problems of endemic
thyreopathic dystrophy. Stud. cercet. endocr. 14 no.4/5/6:601-607
'63.

*

STRAUS, Jaroslav

Performance of the plan and performance of standards. Prace mzda
11 no.5:219--221 My '63.

1. Mir, n.p., Praha.

STRAUS, Kh.

Effect of fluorine in water on the bodies and health of the
population. Trudy LSGMI 26:146-182 '56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Zav. kafedroy - ch'on-korr. AMN SSSR, prof. R.A.Babayants.

(FLUORIDATION, effects,
(Rus))

FLAJS, J.; STRAUS, St.

Development of public health in the Celje region during the first
10 years since the war. Zdrav.vest., Ljubljana 24 no.3:65-66 1955.

1. Celjska stevilka uredil Prof. Dr. M. Cunder.
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Yugosl., progr.)

STRAUS, V.

Modern forestry in Idrija and Trnovo forests. p. 307.
(Gozdarski vestnik, Vol. 14, No. 9/10, 1956 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

STRAUSMAN, R.Ya., gornyy inzhener

Greater efficiency of boring and blasting operations in salt
mines. Vzyv. delo no.45:124-133 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Blasting) (Salt mines and mining)

STRAUSMAN, R. YA.

21

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6098

Assonov, V. A., and L. A. Paporotskiy, Resp. Eds.

Novoye v sredstvakh i sposobakh vzryvaniya (New Developments in
Blasting Means and Methods). Moscow, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962.
124 p. (Series: Vzryvnoye delo; Sbornik no. 48/5) Errata
slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo.

Ed. of Publishing House: A. Ya. Koston'yan; Tech. Eds.: L. I.
Minsker and G. M. Il'inskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for mining engineers, workers
in scientific research and planning organizations, and also
for teachers and students of mining and technical schools.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes new blasting
means and methods, means of protecting electric detonators
from stray currents, and improved methods of short-delay
detonation.

Card 1/6

New Developments in Blasting Means (Cont.)	SOV/6098
Azarkovich, A. Ye. Connecting Electric Detonators in Parallel When Detonating With A Condenser	44
Strausman, R. Ya. Network Layouts When Blasting With a Current of Limited Capacity	51
Azarkovich, V. Ye. Doubling Electric Detonating Networks [With Backup Network]	59
Ozernoy, M. I. Protecting Electric Detonators From Premature Firing by Stray Currents	66
Ruchkin, N. M., and R. Ya. Strausman. Electric Detonating in Stray-Current Danger Zones	87
Kushnarev, D. M., and V. P. Pavlov. Investigation of the Danger of Stray Currents When Using Electric Detonators With Nichrome Incandescent Bridges	92

Card 4/6

STRAUSMAN, R.Ya., inzh.

Using three-phase current in blasting. Bezop.truda v prom. 6
no.6:8-10 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye Soyuzvzryvproma.
(Blasting) (Electricity in mining)

STRAUSMAN, R.Ya.

Network diagrams for blasting with current sources having limited power output. Vzryv. delo no.48/5:51-59 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye tresta Soyuzvzryvprom.

(Electric networks) (Detonators)

RUCHKIN, V.M.; STRAUSMAN, R.Ya.

Electric blasting in sections which are hazardous because of
stray currents. Vzryv. delo no.48/5:87-92 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye tresta
Soyuzvzryvprom.

(Blasting)

MISHAYEV, V.P., Kam'nikov, M.K., STRAUSMAN, R.Ya., 1965.

Caving of rock overworked-out areas with the help of column charges.
Gor. zhur. no.6:72-73 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kombinat Selapzolato (for Makhavlov). 2. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye uprebleniye tresta Soyuzvzryvprom (for Strausman).

STRAUSMANIS, G., starshiy prepodavatel'

Deducting money to replenish undivided funds of collective farms. Fin.SSSR 20 no.8:45-49 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. P.Stuchki.
(Latvia--Collective farms--Finance)

STRAUSOV, B. G.

"Device for Controlling the Power of Transmitters in Short-Wave Stations,"
Candidate's dissertation, MIIS, 1946, Radiotekhnika, No 2, 1947.

Moscow Institute of Communications Engineers (MIIS)

STRAUSOV, Boris Georgiyevich; IKONNIKOV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; MILYAYEV, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV-
TSYGANOV, A.I., red.; PARTEM'YANOVA, V.A., red.;
BARANOVSKAYA, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Measurements in electrical and radio engineering] Elektri-
cheskie i radiotekhnicheskie izmereniia. Moskva, Mosk.
aviatsionnyi in-t, No.1. 1962. 69 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electric measurements) (Radio measurements)

AUTHOR. Strausov, S. M., Engineer SOV/28-59-1-17/29

TITLE: Nickel Anodes (Nikolevyye anody)

PERIODICAL. Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 46 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices approved a new Gost 2132-58 for anodes prepared from nickel alloy possessing non-passivation properties. This Gost replaces Gost 2132-43 according to which the anodes have been made from pure nickel of marks N1 and N2. The new Gost includes the non-passivating anodes as well as the usual ones. The usual anodes must be made from nickel of NPA1 and NPA2 marks, and the non-passivating anodes - from nickel of NPA mark, according to Gost 492-52.

ASSOCIATION Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. (The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices.)

Card 1/1

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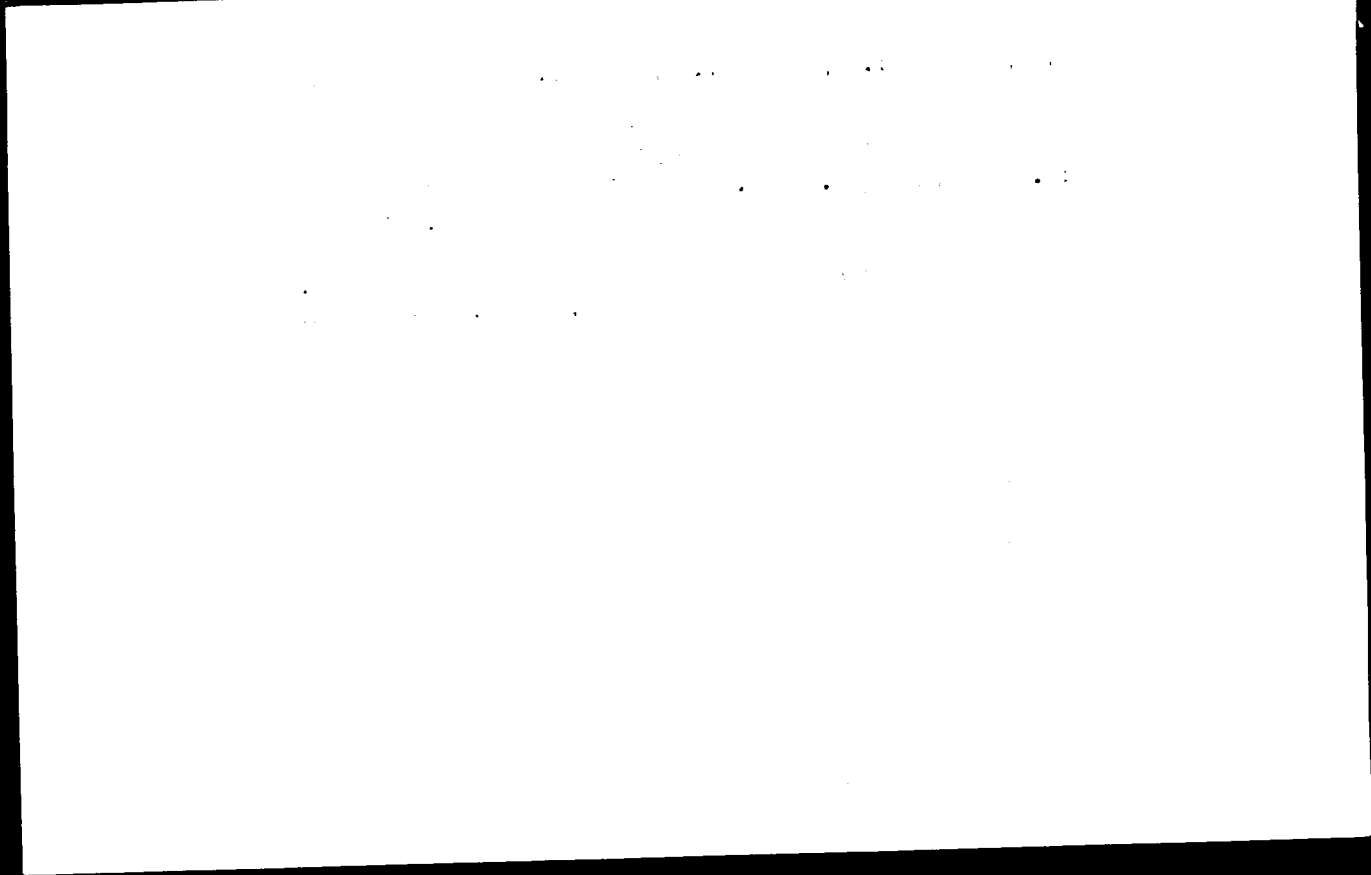
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